

DAILY RACING FORM

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Daily Racing Form Publishing Co.

441 PLYMOUTH COURT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A Daily Reflection of the American Turf by Telegraph.

Editor and Proprietor, F. H. Brunell.
Associate Editor, Clinton G. Riley.
Secretary, Mrs. F. H. Brunell.

Entered as second-class matter, April 2, 1896, at the post-office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

TELEPHONE 2087 HARRISON.

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BACK NUMBERS 5 CENTS EACH.
If sent by mail (first-class only) six cents.

TERMS:

Per Week \$.50
Per Month \$ 1.50
Half Year \$ 9.00
One Year \$ 17.00

The above rates are for single copies as sealed letters—first-class mail.

Daily Racing Form Publishing Co. prefers to send single copies as first-class mail in all cases.

Local subscriptions—outside the down-town district will be declined at other than first-class mail matter rates.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

REVIEW OF INTER-MOUNTAIN CIRCUIT RACING OF 1913.

(Continued from first page.)

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4d.	Unp.	P.C.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P.C.
Horse.	5	5	3	1	\$1,340		49	3	2	3	32	.08
Elizabeth Harwood							35	3	3	26	4	
Centem.	4	4	3	1	1,335		25	2	2	4	13	.10
McAlan	5	3	8	1	1,300		24	2	5	11	6	.08
Frank G. Hogan	3	12	5	1	1,295		30	2	3	23	6	.06
Gimli	6	1	1	1	1,295		31	2	4	5	20	.06
Bing	4	5	1	1	1,266		41	2	5	8	26	.05
Simpson	4	4	2	1	1,250		54	2	7	10	35	.04
Gaty Pallen	4	6	4	1	1,215		2	0	0	1	5	.12
Arbutus	5	3	4	1	1,215		5	1	0	4	20	
Stepland	4	4	6	1	1,200		6	1	1	3	1	.17
Elvy	4	4	2	1	1,190		14	1	1	3	9	.07
Anna McGee	5	5	3	1	1,190		15	1	0	0	14	.07
Footloose	4	4	1	1	1,190		17	1	2	12	6	.06
Ceos	5	3	2	1	1,180		18	1	1	0	16	.06
Sam Connor	4	6	3	1	1,170		16	1	1	2	12	.06
Golf Ball	5	2	5	1	1,070		23	1	2	4	16	.04
La Cazadora	5	2	0	1	1,060		27	1	0	4	22	.04
Sidney Peters	5	3	2	1	1,055		57	1	7	9	40	.02
Rue	4	6	4	1	1,040							
Levy Hill	5	2	2	1	1,030							
Nannie McDee	5	2	2	1	1,020							
Heavenor	5	2	2	1	1,015							
Crawford, R.	5	1	0	1	1,015							
Washean	6	1	1	1	1,015							
Tuillet	14	1	1	1	1,015							
Baldif	17	1	2	1	1,015							
Duggan, J. J.	18	1	1	1	1,015							
Maguire, C.	16	1	1	2	1,015							
Kelsay	23	1	1	2	1,015							
Milehan, E.	27	1	0	1	1,015							
Label	57	1	7	9	1,015							
The following jockeys placed, but failed to win:												
Jockey.							Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P.C.
Copeland							49	3	2	3	32	.08
Cummings, T.							35	3	3	26	4	
Moore							2	1	0	1	28	
Yeager, S.							17	2	0	0	15	.12
Ryan							17	2	6	4	4	
Powers, W.							21	2	2	4	13	.10
Taylor, W.							25	2	2	5	16	.08
Aguayo							24	2	6	5	11	.08
O'Brien, J.							30	2	3	3	23	.06
Martin, S.							31	2	2	4	20	.06
King, J.							41	2	4	5	20	.06
Gangan, W.							54	2	7	10	35	.04
Heavenor							2	1	0	0		

BELIEVES IN HORSE'S REASONING POWER.

C. E. Grossman, who trained Imp when that great mare was a reigning sensation on the American turf years ago, is a firm believer in the ability of the horse to reason. Mr. Grossman, who is well known to Chicago patrons of racing, recently contributed the following article to the press on the subject:

"That horses have the power to think and reason is a question that in my opinion admits of no argument. Some individuals seem to have the faculty of holding conversation with their horses and find out just exactly what the horse needs and wants; others do not. It seems to be an attribute of the heart, born in man."

"True, we can say that true horsemen, like facts, are born, not made. Of course, education and experience will teach a man many valuable and necessary things, but above all, and beyond all, to be a thorough and successful horseman he must have the love of the horse in his heart. When we see a man that a strange dog will come up to on the street and wag his tail, or a lost baby that will rush up to with outstretched arms and a smile on its lips as if it had met the very person it was looking for, such a man is one with whom a horse will talk and such a man with experience would make a good race horse trainer."

"When I first took the great mare Imp to train she was as nervous, flighty and bashful as a sixteen-year-old country girl on her first visit to the city. The first race track I raced her on was Newport. The stalls that had been assigned to me were right up against the seven-eighths pole. For the first few days she would only eat a bite, and then rush to the door and look out. I always had the door kept open so that she could see what was going on. She would walk the stall, tremble and sweat, and it seemed that she lost one hundred pounds in two or three days."

"We would go into her stall, pat her and talk to her and, as often as we could, tell her she would not be hurt or abused and she finally became convinced and reconciled and would eat up everything we gave her and watch the races in the afternoon with as much interest and apparently as much pleasure as any woman in the grandstand. She had reasoned it out that we were all her best friends and would take good care of her. After that she was unaframed."

"Another case that I recall is that of Little Minch. He was by Glenelg, dam Goldstone, owned by George Hankins, of Chicago. He was one of the best race horses in the country and had won on all of the prominent tracks in the United States. Mr. Hankins had just fitted up the Garfield Park track at great expense and it was really one of the most popular and admirably managed race tracks in this country. He selected men of unquestioned honor and integrity as his officials. Colonel Lewis Clark, then in his prime, was presiding judge, and Joseph Swigert secretary. Everything was run on the level—as nearly so as it was possible on the part of human endeavor to make it. Nobodies had any vantage, and everybody—horsemen, patrons and officials, were all prosperous and satisfied. Indeed, even now we often hear some old horseman say "I wish we were back again to the good old Garfield Park days." Now, Little Minch, in his journeying over the country, had reasoned out that if he could steal two or three lengths from his competitors in a race and get the advantage of that much at the start, no other horse could catch him and he would win easily. If he could not get this advantage he would absolutely refuse to start, would stand stock still and let the others run."

"Mr. Hankins was, of course, anxious to see his horse run on his own track, so he had Little Minch taken to Garfield Park and entered in the races. He won one or two races, always getting off in front and winning easily. The next time he started he commenced his same old tactics, maneuvering for position like a general on a field of battle. Manifestly it would be unfair to the other horses to allow Little Minch to continue to get off in front, a position he seemed to appropriate to himself by the right of discovery. So the starter called to one of his assistants: 'Take that horse back and keep him back,' which in consequence was done. Then went the flag, away they went—all but Little Minch. There he stood. He was a statue bolted to the ground. The next time this notice appeared on the bulletin board: 'Little Minch's entry will not be received for any race on this track.' By order of Col. Lewis Clark. And he never raced again. Here was a horse absolutely sound, capable, an efficient race horse and a money maker, sent into retirement simply because he knew too much."

"I once had a neighbor at Lithopolis, Ohio, that had a horse by Vanguard, son of Virgil and La Henderson, by Lexington. This horse was a beauty, a bright chestnut, four white feet, a white stripe in his face and he could do almost everything but talk—commanding looking and intelligent as his breeding would indicate. His name was Van. There was a paddock of a couple of acres, with an open box stall in one corner, with manger and feed box nailed in. The crib, where the grain was kept, was some little distance from the stall. This man always kept a pan near a gate that divided the destroyed from the paddock and always carried the horse's feed in this pan so the horse came to recognize it as his own. I have often been out in the paddock with this neighbor, in different parts of it at different times and he would say to the horse: 'Van, if you want some oats, go and get your pan.' Away the horse would go, get the pan in his teeth, march up to the crib and wait until we came up. Then, after receiving a measure of oats in his pan, he would carefully walk to his stall so as not to spill any, turn the oats out into his feed box and commence to eat. No one could ever make me believe that that horse did not think."

"The following news item recently appeared in the daily papers: 'In Dayton during the terrible days of the flood, another story of animal life was enacted. Four horses in one group were washed from their stables by the high waters, and being caught in a net of debris, would all have been drowned had it not been for the intelligence and bravery of one of the animals. Getting behind the three horses, the equine hero pushed all of them through the waters and out to safety.'

"There is some method in this communication between the lower animals that we no doubt. Who has not seen the little chicks scamper to some place of concealment when the old mother hen gives her cry of alarm at the sight of a hawk, or failed to notice the immovable silent posture of a little calf, hid away in some secluded spot in the brush, when its mother notifies it by a peculiar moo that some one is hunting for it, while she grazes complacently and apparently contentedly yards and yards away? Why then should not the horse be endowed with the same inherent qualities, only in a higher degree, for he surely is the noblest of all animal creation, man's most valuable, bravest and best servant, dauntless in danger, enduring in extremity and uncomplaining in distress."

TRACERY AND PRINCE PALATINE.

I suppose there will be partisans of Tracery and of Prince Palatine to the end of time, though the question is one of merely academic interest, except to the peculiarly constituted people who cannot imagine that more than one horse is a first-class one. What does it matter, for instance, whether St. Simon was better than Ormonde or Ormonde than St. Simon? Partisans, however, are as a rule unable to grasp the fact that they deprecate their idol when they make light of his rival. Pugilists and other athletes show as a rule far more common sense after a victory, for they, with scarcely an exception, declare that beaten antagonists are exceptionally good men. Now, there is not the slightest reasonable doubt that both Tracery and Prince Palatine are good horses indeed, and when I give Tracery the preference it is not because I like Prince Palatine less, but because I like Tracery more both on his looks and on his racing record, not to mention his breeding.

The main difference between the racing careers of Prince Palatine and Tracery is that the former interspersed his great performances with several very bad ones, while the latter never once ran a bad race. He made his debut in the Derby when only half ready and even so finished third. From that time to the Ascot Cup day of this year he was unbroken. As to the Ascot Cup, it is, I believe, the opinion of every jockey who rode in the race, Prince Palatine, who naturally fancied his own horse, that Tracery had to all intents and purposes won when it was known over. Apart from any quality of his being a false-run race, Tracery's failure to win the Jockey Club Stakes was certainly a glorious one, and then came his final victory over Long Seine, which he defeated pointless. I prefer him to Prince Palatine on the ground of looks, for there is more scope and grandeur about him, and if it be said he is a trifle short in his back ribs it is, nevertheless, true that his width and power of loin amply compensate for that. You have to look over him, however, from a close standpoint, to realize fully what I mean. To my eye he has more blood-like class and character than Prince Palatine, but that is only a matter of individual judgment; the performances are on record. Then as to breeding, here again I slightly prefer Tracery, for we badly want a first-class stallion of No. 19 family, and Tracery supplies that through such an unimpeachable claim as his grandam, Plaisanterie, whom herself took in a second No. 19 line through Marquise, and, of course, there are the other No. 19 crosses in Tracery, through Vedette, in St. Simon and Angelica. This combination of No. 19 blood with No. (4), as represented by Rock Sand, the sire of Tracery, has been scoring success after success of the continent and has been hitherto unsatisfactory in England. It may be at once admitted that Persimmon, the sire of Prince Palatine, was a greater race horse than Rock Sand, but there was a soft taint which came out in many of his stock, whereas the Rock Sand is beyond reproach in this respect. Moreover, Rock Sand has sired in Tracery a better horse by a good deal than himself, but no one will claim for a mo-

ment that Prince Palatine is better than Persimmon. Glare is a splendid tap root, beyond all question, but for the making of a stallion I think Plaisanterie is a better, and this I say though I am personally interested in Prince Palatine's uncle, Cornstalk, son of Glare, which was bred by the late Sir Daniel Cooper with a view to putting stamina into the family at the first remove, and that this was done with success Sam Darling, who trained Cornstalk, well knows.

However, as in racing merit, so in breeding, there is ample room to differ about Tracery and Prince Palatine without in the slightest degree depreciating either. Both are great race horses and both are beautifully bred. So let it rest and good luck to both of them!"—The Special Commissioner" in London Sportsman.

PROPER EXERCISING OF STALLIONS.

In the successful manipulation of a stud farm one of the most important elements of success is proper exercise of the stallions. In a state of nature and undomesticated, each will go to his retirement from the race track, no animal takes such voluntary or forced exercise as the horse. Yet, in too many instances, directly he is relegated to stud work he undergoes an entire change of life and habits. Many a score of once successful race horses have I seen doomed to pass the remainder of their days either craning their necks in a vain endeavor to look out of an eight feet high window or sadly wearing away their existence before the narrow bars which give them a fleeting glimpse of green pastures such as they often scampered over in the unrestraint of youthful spirits; and at most, in the way of exercise, a monotonous promenade round a yard thirty feet in diameter, with solid boarded walls ten feet high, and not even a peep at the world around them. Is it a wonder that they get maddened by the outside clatter of hoots, eloquently appealing to them of the more fortunate freedom of their fellows, and finally end by savaging their grooms?

How one's sympathy does go out to the stalled stallion, or the chained horse howling at his kennel door. Sad sights both! and quite uncalled for, if owned were less blind to their own interests, or gifted with more humanity. As a general rule it will be found that, if the usual driving exercise of the race horse is not interrupted (because of the transfer from post to paddock) the health and temper of the animal will suffer. So dearly do stallions value their daily exercise, that I have known them, when deprived of it by continued wet weather or other causes, take to pawing and kicking at the walls of their loose boxes, until taken out as usual. One of the gentlest tempered stallions I know, Clevedon (brother to Chester), taken by me to America in 1893, never fails to begin mildly rapping at the side of his box after a few days' neglect. It is hard to conceive any treatment more pernicious than to so suddenly change the habits of the most active of all the domestic animals. And it is bound to bring about vicious habits, loss of health, muscle and temper, and increased liability to catch colds, or to suffer from constipation and a score of other ills, which tend to shorten the value of the animal, and often bring about his early death, and certainly render him comparatively useless in the desired transmission of those splendid racing qualities which led to his purchase. As a proof of the value of exercise, I have been told by reliable men that stallions which travel round a district to known them, when deprived of it by continued wet weather or other causes, take to pawing and kicking at the walls of their loose boxes, until taken out as usual. One of the gentlest tempered stallions I know, Clevedon (brother to Chester), taken by me to America in 1893, never fails to begin mildly rapping at the side of his box after a few days' neglect. 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